

*P. EXIGUA, sp. n.*

*Mas, nigrescens, oculis coherentibus; thorace sublineato; abdomine hirsuto, lineari, depresso, cauda incrassata, lineaque interrupta, et incisuris transversis signato; nervis transversis subapproximatis; tibiis posticis intus ciliatis.*

*Long. 2 mm.*

This little species bears a very considerable resemblance to *P. ignota*, the abdomen being marked much in the same way; it differs from it, however, by being smaller, in having the abdomen narrower and more thickened at the extremity, the calyptra smaller, the third and fourth longitudinal veins nearer together and quite parallel, the transverse veins nearer together, and the hind tibiæ ciliated.

*Head:* eyes contiguous; face and epistome slightly prominent; antennæ rather short, the third joint being scarcely twice the length of the second; arista bare, and with an oval, shining black, thickened protuberance at its base.

*Thorax* dull schistaceous-grey, with the sides paler in colour, marked with three or five rather indistinct longitudinal black stripes.

*Abdomen* hairy, oblong, narrow, attenuated at the base and thickened behind; it is marked on the dorsum by a narrow, interrupted, black, longitudinal band, with transverse lines, and a number of small black spots round the roots of the hairs; the apical segment is large, double, projecting, and of an ash-grey colour; the sub-anal processes are large, and consist of two pairs of lamellæ, one pair projecting from the apex forwards, and the other pair (which are placed towards the middle of the belly) extending backwards.

*Wings* slightly fuscous, with the first and second longitudinal veins, as well as the costa, black and rather thickened; the third and fourth longitudinal veins are placed rather near together, and are quite parallel to each other; the transverse veins are also somewhat close, and the external one is straight and upright; there is no costal spine.

*Calyptra* very small, and of a brownish-white colour. *Halteres* yellowish-brown and sometimes nigrescent. *Legs*, with the hind femora furnished beneath with short soft hairs along the basal half, and with longer ones towards the extremity; hind tibiæ ciliated with a few bristles of irregular lengths on the middle part of their inner surfaces. *Female* unknown.

I captured several specimens of this fly at Silverdale, Lancashire, in May, 1881.

(*To be continued*).

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*DILAR JAPONICUS, n. sp.*

BY ROBERT McLACHLAN, F.R.S., &c.

♂. *Head*, above, shining yellowish-testaceous, much elevated, with a median longitudinal impressed line; the three piliferous warts very large (the lateral ones the largest), the hairs yellow: *face* shining brownish: *antennæ* pale yellow, about 30-jointed, each joint, from the 3rd to about the 21st, with a strong clavate branch, mostly very long, but shorter towards the base and apex of the antennæ; 3rd joint with an inner tooth immediately below the branch; the 6 or 7 apical joints short and nearly moniliform.

*Pronotum* yellowish, with two contiguous median tubercles. *Mesonotum* having the lobes broadly fuscous. *Metanotum* yellowish.

*Legs* yellowish, with concolorous hairs; knees blackish; a brownish mark at apex of tibiae, and the under-side of the tarsi (especially the posterior) is also brownish.

*Wings* yellowish-grey, very broad, nearly equal in form, the apices almost semi-circular: the anterior pair closely freckled with pale grey spots arranged in many transverse series; towards the extreme base the spots are darker, and there are the usual two blackish horny points, one towards the base below the first sector, the other towards the disc below the 1st branch of the second sector; neuration yellowish with pale hairs; second sector with four principal branches; a well-defined series of gradate nervules extending obliquely from below the 4th branch of the second sector (in addition to the nervules in the basal half of the wing): posterior-wings slightly paler, without grey spots, but with the usual two dark horny points.

*Abdomen* fuscous, clothed with very long yellow hairs; apex yellow, the incrassate lateral valves very thick, meeting above and below (in the dry insect), leaving a narrow long-oval apical cavity between them; they are clothed with extremely long yellow hairs.

Expanse of wings, 24 mm.; length of an anterior-wing, 11½ mm., breadth of same, 6 mm.

*Habitat*: Japan (Fukushima in the main Island, 28th July, 1881), 1 ♂.

For this very interesting addition to our knowledge of the geographical distribution of *Dilar*, I am indebted to Mr. George Lewis.

In colour *D. japonicus* much resembles *D. Hornei*, McLach., from N. W. India (*cf.* Ent. Mo. Mag., v, p. 239), but is larger, and the wings are considerably broader and more semicircular at the apex, and have the markings paler; there appears, moreover, to be an outer series of gradate veinlets in the anterior-wings that is not present in the types of *Hornei*. Furthermore, the condition of the abdominal apical cavity is strikingly different, and there is no trace of the superior lamina or lobe seen in *Hornei* (*cf.* figure of apex of abdomen of *Hornei*, Ent. Mo. Mag., v, p. 240).

*D. Hornei*, *japonicus*, and no doubt *Nietneri* (unknown to me, *cf.* Hag., Stett. ent. Zeit., 1866, p. 296), differ from the South European forms in the joints of the antennæ being shorter and more dilated, but with much longer and stronger branches; otherwise, they appear to be quite congeneric, and there is a general resemblance rendering specific differentiation difficult.

*D. Prestoni* from S. America, and *D. americanus* from N. America, differ in their small size and in neuration, and perhaps will be eventually separated generically (*cf.* McLach., Ent. Mo. Mag., xviii, p. 55).